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CITY ITEMS.

At Wholesale.

Full lines bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at less than eastern prices, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Nervous and Sick Headache

Are induced by indigestion, costiveness, foul stomach, and a torpid state of the liver, persons suffering from these complaints should avoid as much as possible the too free use of spirituous and malt liquors, coffee and tobacco, and keep the bowels open, by small but frequent doses of Roback's Blood Pills, and pursuing a regular course of health when they will find they never fail to remove the difficulty. [cons]

Fine Shirting, 25c.

Extra quality yard wide Shirting, 31½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street,

A Benefit to the Poor

Of Pittsburgh, at Central Skating Park. On Thursday evening a benefit will be given the poor of Pittsburgh at the Central Skating Park, Ninth ward. The entire net proceeds will be devoted to the above object. Let all attend.

Cloaks,

Very cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Silks and Dress Goods.

For those go to the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Be Sensible

And supply your toilet with a cake of Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Only 20 cents a cake.

Shawls,

selling at greatly reduced prices at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains in these at the final closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The trial of the pirate Semmes will not come off for some time. The Judge Advocate of the Navy Department says that many of the witnesses are scattered over the four quarters of the globe in our navy, and no proceeding can be had until they return. Commodore Winslow is in Washington.

A New York *Herald* correspondent with Commodore Goldsborough writes that the rebel privateer Shenandoah may be soon expected from Liverpool. At Mr. Adams's request the Commodore will probably detail a small crew to bring her across the Atlantic.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the St. Lawrence being frozen over, and consequently affording extra facilities for smuggling, the Commissioner of Customers has ordered an increased force of revenue officers stationed on the Canadian frontier. The Commissioner states that many of his officers are armless soldiers, who, notwithstanding their disability, make most efficient and valuable officers.

Nearly all the white troops have been withdrawn from Kentucky, which is now garrisoned by negroes.

A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday, requesting Green Clay Smith to resign his seat in the United States Congress. The reasons for this move are his radical principles, and the unfriendly measures he has advocated in putting down the democratic and conservative parties at the Presidential and other elections.

Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying dangerously ill at Kenia, Ohio, of paralysis.

A row of wooden buildings on Third street, Dunkirk, N. Y., nearly an entire block in length, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire originated in a German emigrant house, through careless exposure of coal oil. Four bodies have been taken from the burning house beyond identification. They are supposed to be the emigrants. One man was rescued from the flames, but so severely burned that his recovery is doubtful. The amount of loss and insurance is not ascertained.

A New York dispatch, dated yesterday, says: The suspension of business by the Columbian Marine Insurance Company creates immense excitement in commercial circles. The company's buildings were thronged yesterday by the stockholders, many of whom are clamoring the excuses of the alleged failure, proposed to stand an assessment of fifty per cent., in order that business might be resumed on its old conditions. A meeting of the latter will take place to-day, at which it is expected a satisfactory arrangement may be effected. The exact amount of liabilities is not yet ascertained, but they will reach a very high figure.

A large meeting of the cigar makers of New York and vicinity was held Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the inefficiency of the present tariff on imported cigars, and the burdens of taxation on the domestic article. The form of a petition for presentation to Congress was adopted, setting forth that those engaged in the trade of cigar-making are, in a measure, deprived of the means of a livelihood, by reason of the increased facilities given to domestic cigars by the cost of material and the internal Revenue tax, which enables importers of cigars to under sell the domestic manufacturer of a good cigar, and requesting Congress to take proper action in the premises, by the reduction of tax upon domestic cigars, or increase of duty upon imported cigars.

In the New York cattle market the past week has been unprofitable for the sellers of cattle, for while a large supply left over from the previous week and a full supply of fresh stock, prices have receded, except for hogs, which find a more ready sale in packing.

The Steubenville *Herald* hears great fears expressed in that section for the safety of the wheat crop, owing to the exposed condition during the winter.

A company has been formed in Buffalo for the purpose of procuring gas from a gas well that has been bored about six miles from the city, and which produces 40,000 cubic feet of brilliant burning gas. A contract has been made to supply the Buffalo Gas Company with that amount of gas per day at one dollar per thousand feet.

The boot and shoe firm of Hartley & Billings, of Detroit, has failed, owing to injudicious and precipitate speculations by members of the firm. Liabilities $30,000.

The value of boots and shoes manufactured in Chicago the past year is put down at $1,000,000.

STATE ITEMS.

The borough of Pottsville does not owe a dollar, and has $7,000 in the treasury. Fortunate are the people who inhabit that town, heavy taxes will not disturb their slumbers.

There is to be a grand procession of Odd Fellows, in which all the lodges in Westmoreland county will participate, on the 8th of February next.

The following scene not in the bills took place at the Arch street, theater, Philadelphia, on Monday evening: That eccentric individual, Colorado Jewett, having engaged a private box at the Arch street theater for three evenings, proceeded to that place of amusement, accompanied by a colored man servant. In a short time a messenger was sent to Mr. Jewett conveying a verbal message from the servant, as colored persons were not allowed in that part of the theater. Mr. Jewett refused to comply. In a few minutes a second message was sent, asking Mr. J. to remove his servant, as his presence there might be distasteful to the audience. This had the desired effect. The colored man retired, and Mr. Jewett remained.

Irwin Walthour, Esq., has become associated with D. W. Shryock, Esq., in the publication of that sterling Union weekly, the Greensburg *Herald*.

The loss by the incendiary fires in Titusville on Sunday night amounted to about thirty thousand dollars, upon which there was twenty thousand dollars of insurance. The citizens of Titusville came near hanging Rodney Vance, well known as "Stonewall Jack," Henry Vanderburg, George Robertson, and Charles McKinney—the suspected incendiaries, but better reason prevailed, and they were handed over to the law officers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Mint of Paris is now striking medals to commemorate the restoration of the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, having on one side the image of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus in her arms and leaning upon a design of the facade of the building; on the other side a long inscription.

One of the anecdotes connected with the recent visit of the King and Queen of Portugal to Paris, is as follows: The King and Queen expressed a wish to admire M. Perree's collection of *parures*. The jeweller accordingly presented himself at the Pavilion of Marsan, and was at once received. He handed a magnificent necklace of black pearls and diamonds to Queen Pia, it slipped from her hand and fell to the ground. M. Perree was stooping to pick the coveted jewels up, when he was prevented by the Duc Lafayette from so doing, remarking that the etiquette of the Portuguese Court gave the King or Queen alone the privilege of raising whatever fell at their feet. Then handing the ornament to his wife, he said, "What the Queen has touched is hers."

An alarming incident occurred recently at the Zoological Garden of Stuttgard. A remarkably fine lion was confined there in a cage surrounded by a glass frame-work to protect the animal from cold. M. Werner, the proprietor, was going through a performance, and was seated on a stool in the cage, when he let fall his balance and fell back-ward. The lion immediately sprang on him, and a terrible combat ensued. Mrs. Werner, seeing the danger of her father, took up a heavy seat and dashed it at the glass, and the animal, terrified at the noise, released the man, who was then able to withdraw only slightly hurt.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Superintendents of County Assessment.

County Auditors Recommended to be Dispensed With.

Important Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with negative recommendation the act authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of Assessment for each county, and to dispense with the present County Auditors.

Mr. Householder, from the Committee on Corporations, an act incorporating the Enterprise Insurance Company.

Bills in Place—Mr. Bigham, an act relative to the Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company, increasing the stock and regulating tolls.

Also, incorporating the Pittsburgh Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Mr. Stewmaker, incorporating the Continental Iron and Coal Company.

Mr. McConoughy, a supplement to the election laws enforcing penalties on deserters.

The resolutions of Louden, instructing Senators in Congress to vote for a bill granting the right of suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia, were made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Reports of Committees—Mr. Meckling, to allow the School Directors of Kittanning borough to borrow money.

Also to incorporate the Dollar Saving Fund of Kittanning.

Also, to incorporate the Kittanning Water Company, and to declare Mahoning Creek a public highway.

Bills in Place—Mr. Sturtevant, to allow the borough of Titusville to borrow money.

Mr. Wham—to legalize the election of borough officers in Pithole City.

Adjourned.

Was not a Subscriber.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Lawrence Oliphant whose name appears in the list of English subscribers to the Confederate loan, has written from Cincinnati to the New York *Herald* that his name had been inserted in that list without his knowledge or consent; that he has never written a bond, or had anything whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with the loan.

Death of Johnny Pell.

BOSTON, January 24.—Johnny Pell, of Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge's Minstrels, died this morning, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

In Other Words, the Terrible Effects of Eating Pork—Terrible Ravages in Berlin—Eighty Deaths out of Three Hundred Cases.

By the last foreign steamer, we have, in a letter bearing date Berlin, December 20, the particulars of the terrible ravages of the Trichina Spiralis, in other words, the unfortunate disease communicated to pork eaters. Says the writer:

Perhaps many of your readers may not know what trichinæ are, although they are by no means a recent discovery. The *trichina spiralis* is a small microscopic worm or animalcule, which was first observed by the distinguished anatomist, Richard Owen, in 1835, and is found in the muscles and intestines of various animals, especially pigs and rabbits, in such enormous quantities that a single ounce of pork is said to contain occasionally as many as one hundred thousand of these parasites. Their partaking of the meat infested with them they are transferred to the human body, causing intense suffering, which, in many instances, is followed by a painful death. The first symptoms of trichinitis were noticed some years since in Dresden, but no particular attention was paid to it till the summer before last, when a number of cases occurred both here and in other parts of Germany, which led to a medical investigation of this novel form of disease. The doctors were of different opinions; some of him declared that it was nothing more than what is generally called measly pork, which had been known for ages and has never been thought particularly dangerous, although many people refrained from eating of the unclean animal, especially in the shape of the German delicacies as raw ham and smoked sausages, the whole affair was beginning to pass out of memory, when the disease manifested it more freely, and trechinaphobia was almost laughed out of countenance, when a few weeks ago New York was startled by the announcement that at Hedersleben, a small place in Prussia, no less than eighty persons had been stricken out with great virulence and was spreading over the adjoining villages, its origin being distinctly traceable to a trichinous pig which had been killed by the butcher of the place, and parcelled out among the neighbors.

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE.

Day by day the accounts grew more alarming; whole families were stated to have died off in excruciating agony, and by the last bulletins the number of cases actually amounted to over three hundred and eighty, and more than two had already proved fatal. It is impossible to describe the consternation excited by the intelligence. Nearly the whole town fled at their wits' end; all their asseverations that every ounce of their wurst has been microscopically examined and proved to be perfectly free from the noxious animalcule: all the medical certificates to voked in their behalf, are disregarded by the police, who stubbornly refuse to touch anything appertaining to the pernicious pig. The entire population of Berlin have become suddenly converted to Judaism, and display a religious antipathy to the unclean animal, which must be truly satisfying to the followers of the Mosaic law. Roast and pickled pork, hams, sausages, black puddings and pigs' trotters have vanished from the bills of fare, and if the buteners want to save their bacon they have to call in the assistance of microscopes at the moderate charge of half a groshen per head, and the ghastly aspect of the pigmy tenants increases the aversion to the once prized delicacies which are said to harbor them. From a pecuniary point of view the consequences are serious; the prices of the other kinds of meat, which were already sufficiently high, are daily becoming more exorbitant, and the poorer classes of the population, who are never too well fed, are in danger of being starved altogether to a vegetable diet. The subtraction of a staple article of food from general consumption is not only the cause of serious distress upon the public health, especially if the *kinderpest*, which prevails now in England, should extend to the continent, and will probably reduce the supply of wholesome nourishment.

HINT TO AMERICAN PORK DEALERS.

If the trichina has not yet made its appearance in America, it might, perhaps, be a good speculation to export hams, salt pork, &c., to the unsuspecting Germans, where the people would be too busy with other things to trichinize, and offered to eat any that were given him; whereupon his antagonist produced a slice of black pudding made, they said, of trichiniferous pork, and requested him to devour it. The unhappy man turned pale and seemed inclined to back out, but, putting on a resolute and dignified air of the meeting, he suddenly bolted the nauseous morsel, and, with a face more like that of a corpse than ball—ill-natured persons assert—to an apothecary's shop, where a good dose of peace relieved him from the possible effects of his rash enterprise.

DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING.

The meeting broke up, as is usual with such meetings, after concluding that "something must be done;" but no action has been taken as yet by the city authorities. The butchers, however, finding the tide of opinion running against them, have given way so far as to have their animals examined in the manner proposed, and in almost every butcher's shop you now see a hand-bill posted up with the information that the joints of pork, hams, sausages, &c., have been chemically analyzed by Doctor Such-a-one, and found free from trichinæ." It remains to be seen whether this will suffice to calm the apprehensions of the public, who do not often attach much weight to such testimonials. In Berlin there have not been many cases of the disease, about thirty in all, of which thirteen have ended fatally, and it is alleged of ten thousand hogs slaughtered here not more than one in a hundred are found infected with trichinæ; but of course this does not prevent people from being frightened, for as every one who takes a ticket in a lottery expects to draw a prize, so every one is afraid that if he eats pork it may just happen to be part of that particular representative of the swinish multitude which forms the single unlucky exception among the myriads of healthy brethren.

In a subsequent letter the same writer says:

CONTINUANCE OF THE TRICHINA FEAR.

The trichinaphobia continues to rage with unabated intensity. In Berlin several new cases of the sickness have appeared. At Hedersleben the number of deaths amount already to near a hundred, and attacks of trichinitis are reported from many other parts of the country. The pork dealers are at their wits' end; all their asseverations that every ounce of their wares has been microscopically examined and proved to be perfectly free from the noxious animalcule: all the medical certificates invoked in their behalf, are disregarded by the police, who stubbornly refuse to touch anything appertaining to the pernicious pig. The entire population of Berlin have become suddenly converted to Judaism, and display a religious antipathy to the unclean animal, which must be truly satisfying to the followers of the Mosaic law. Roast and pickled pork, hams, sausages, black puddings and pigs' trotters have vanished from the bills of fare, and if the buteners want to save their bacon they have to call in the assistance of microscopes at the moderate charge of half a groshen per head, and the ghastly aspect of the pigmy tenants increases the aversion to the once prized delicacies which are said to harbor them. From a pecuniary point of view the consequences are serious; the prices of the other kinds of meat, which were already sufficiently high, are daily becoming more exorbitant, and the poorer classes of the population, who are never too well fed, are in danger of being starved altogether to a vegetable diet. The subtraction of a staple article of food from general consumption is not only the cause of serious distress upon the public health, especially if the *kinderpest*, which prevails now in England, should extend to the continent, and will probably reduce the supply of wholesome nourishment.

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Our Wool Interests.

State Wool Growers Association

Interrogatories to be Discussed at the First Meeting.

The Question of Sheep Husbandry.

Pennsylvania State Wool Growers Association.

The call for the formation of the State Wool Growers' Association being published, secures, beyond any doubt, its consummation. The following interrogations will, no doubt, be prominent before the Convention at its first meeting:

What is the breed, crosses, &c., of sheep in the different counties?

For what purpose is the wool best adapted?

What advance has been made within the last five years in breeding and crossing?

What is the increase of two year old breeding ewes' fleeces and their dams?

What is the general length of the wool of the different flocks?

What is the average of weight of fat mutton sheep?

What has it cost to produce wool for the last past three clips, taking hay, feed and labor at market value?

Have the sheep been healthy and free from disease the last past year?

What is the best way to get National and State tax on dogs?

How many sheep have been killed or damaged by dogs within the year?

Will it not be to the advantage of Wool Growers to discontinue the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada and produce delaine wool for our own manufacturers, and exclude Canada mutton from our great Atlantic cities, and furnish the mutton ourselves?

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

REDSTONE, PA., January 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to see the COMMERCIAL taking so deep an interest in the cause of the wool growers of our country. They need the active aid and sympathy of editors of all classes, until the wool growing interest shall have secured, through them, in a great measure, the legislation that is much needed; and in fact, totally indispensable, if we are ever to grow wool in sufficient quantities to supply our home demand. And there is no possible reason why we should not, if we are only allowed a fair share of the protection that is extended to many other branches of American industry. But the efforts of our journals will be in vain if the wool growers themselves will not put their shoulders to the work. Their great want, in order to secure these benefits, is the almost total absence of united and harmonious action on their own part. What we want is organization; and that so effective, that it will not only embrace a few large sheep owners, scattered here and there over the country, but also the small flock masters, wherever found.

It is to be hoped the appeal of the Washington County Committee will be very generally responded to, so that many, if not all, the counties of the State, may be represented in the Convention called to meet in Pittsburgh, on the 8th of February.

There are questions that demand the immediate attention of wool growers, and should therefore be discussed and acted upon at the forthcoming convention. The most urgent, perhaps, is the subject of protection to sheep, or will, most likely, soon take the matter under consideration, and the voice of Western Pennsylvania should be heard at once. She is acknowledged high position in the wool growing business, will insure for her respectful attention.

The present tariff on wool, amounting to less than five cents per pound, is a premium on the utter of this country, saddled with the multiform demands which the wants of Government and demand society make against it, in proportion to the semi-barbarian of tropic regions, and the infidel, Hindoo, and other subjects of the deneseply peopled countries of the old world.

Next, perhaps, in importance, is the question of ridding the country of dogs, that annually infest it from one end to the other. According to Mr. Kilgart, of Ohio, they annually destroy in that State over *one hundred thousand* sheep worth of sheep, and probably in Pennsylvania ten little less. In Ohio they never did pay more the half million dollars worth of food to support their worthless lives. In Pennsylvania it takes more, perhaps, of the number of dogs to keep pace with the increase in population. This subject has received some attention by our Legislature, but mostly with gloved hands, having the fear of their constituencies before their eyes. It is high time passed taking dogs it soon had to be repealed, not because the assessor could not find dogs, but because nobody owned them. Other States have, more than repeatedly on the subject, but still the nuisance continues unabated. Is it not time that the General Government extend some aid in this matter? I am not going to propose an amendment to the Constitution, but in 1872, or 1882, or the next forthcoming modifications of the Internal Revenue Laws, I see no reason why a clause might not be inserted requiring whoever keeps a dog out of the canine race to take out a license that will add at least ten dollars to the revenue of the Government. The United States Assistant Assessors would be duly apprized of the existence of all such animals, and by a single act annihilate the present generation of dogs, but would very suddenly stop their increase. We could afford to let the present generation live, if we knew there would be few of the next to live. The Newfoundland dog would be almost extinct in the mm, but as they grow old and worthless and finally die, the transition will be easy from such a dog to a sheep. In the majority of cases it would be no dog at all, as the people who now raise dogs for the sake of breed, then consider them too expensive a luxury.

Other subjects, such as more railroad facilities for the transportation of wool, and the removal of our mutton sheep to the markets of the east, demand the attention of the coming Convention.

G. B.

SPANISH SHEEP.

[The following article, written in 1862, is as applicable now as then.]

When we look among more than other fine wooled sheep? The source from whence all our fine wooled sheep originated—Saxony, Selesian and French. The Spanish being the parent stem, and the other enumerated varieties but the offshoots.

Saxony imported in 1765, and afterwards, from Spain, of the pure Spanish sheep, and by a course of refinement in breeding and taking care of, and rather scanty food, reduced the size of the sheep to about one half the size of the original importation, thus establishing a distinct variety, producing the finest and most desirable wool for very fine light fabrics of which we have any knowledge.

But at the expense of constitution and an unremunerating wool to the producer, and it has been a great and serious loss to the State to remain in the United States, in comparison with a medium or fine wool sheep, for the official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported into the country was 91,000,000 pounds, which the manufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 lbs, costing $114,800,000, of which 87 per cent of wool under the late tariff, came in either at 3c or 6c per lb, the duty averaging less than 3c, the worst of which is the finest of wool, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24c per lb.

SHEEP A NECESSITY.

The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of good farming, and the statistics shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported into the country was 91,000,000 pounds, which the manufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 lbs, costing $114,800,000, of which 87 per cent of wool under the late tariff, came in either at 3c or 6c per lb, the duty averaging less than 3c, the worst of which is the finest of wool, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24c per lb.

SHEEP A NECESSITY.

The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of good general system of husbandry, as well as a source of profit, and among the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to the consumption as any other domestic animal. That is so, and the sooner we come to it and introduce sheep to our pasture lands by millions of hogs, the better it will be for the community.

IMPORTATIONS OF WOOL.

American wool growers have some reason to complain of the present tariff, as appears by the statistics of importation. In the four years of the rebellion, two hundred and eighty-seven millions of pounds of wool were imported into the country during that time, and the greater portion of it, at three or six cents per pound duty, the average being five cents. The small duty enables the foreign wool grower, who can buy the article at the cheap rates of countries where labor is low, will pay, for the cost of transportation also, and undersell the American wool grower. Woolen manufacturers will buy the cheapest article, if the quality is as good as that which is furnished at home, and thus a very important branch of industry is crippled, which should have been asked to rectify this matter, and it is to be presumed that it will be duly considered during the present session.

WASHINGTON COUNTY WOOL TRADE.—The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: For the last few weeks the wool trade has been rather brisk with us, and at the present time there is a fair quantity of the crop remaining unsold. A few still stand out, and are holding one, two, and in some instance, three cents per lb in the hope of obtaining better prices. The sales recently made have been at from 50 to 65 cents according to quality.

HEAVY FLEECES.—One correspondent writes on this subject as follows to the editors of the Greensburg *Herald*:—" Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to express my opinion in regard to heavy fleeces. Some seem to appear to entertain some doubt as to the Spanish sheep being what they are represented to be; their doubts are based on the fact that wool buyers object to heavy fleeces. When wool buyers are proper judges of wool, they will not condemn it. They will not judge right alone; many heavy fleeces are defective, and not worth condemning, where breeders have to weight alone, and sacrifice all other good points. The mania for heavy fleeces, regardless of quality, has done much to retard the improvement of sheep husbandry in this business, he must have quality and quantity combined. Wool growers should bear in mind that the war has come to a close, and that wool buyers will not pay the wool prices for coarse work. But, says one, how will you get weight in a fine fleece without so much grease, (oil) and dirt to be objectionable? Well, I answer, when you get too much of that pure limpid oil on your sheep, please let me know, as I am anxious to have a few of that kind."

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

Forty-one flowing wells are now in operation in Barren county, Kentucky.

The Tennessee Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which General H. D. Whipple is President, and General R. W. Johnson Secretary and Treasurer, has struck oil on Flint river, three miles from its mouth, and twelve miles from Decatur, Alabama. The oil was found fifteen feet below the surface, and flows in a steady stream.

The steamer General Sigel has arrived at Cincinnati with three hundred barrels of oil. This installation of petroleum comes from a well on Creelsboro creek, in Kentucky, just beyond the Tennessee State line. The rumors from Burkesville, brought by the General Sigel, throw into the shade those reported previously. The well upon Eagle creek, near the junction of that tributary with Obed's river, in Overton county, is casting forth a volume of coal oil, spouting some eighty feet into the air, and astonishing the natives" immeasurably. Burkesville is building castles in the air, and beginning to feel as "big" as Pithole, Pennsylvania.

The Titusville *Herald* says: We understand that a permanent reduction to one-fourth has been made to all lessees on the Kingsland Flats, situated immediately below the Watson Flats; that the Parker Petroleum Company reserve a royalty of only one-fourth in all new leases; and that in some other instances, important reductions have been made.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Basis of Representation.

Another Constitutional Amendment,

The Increase of National Bank Capital

Removal of National Banks to Other Localities.

EQUALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BOUNTIES.

Proposed Change of Judicial System.

Great Increase in the Cattle Disease.

Resignation of Assistant Secretary Fox

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Mrs. Cobb vs. General L. C. Baker.

Census of the Colored Population.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1866.

Proceedings in Congress.

The House debated all day the proposed constitutional amendment to change the basis of representation. A number of modifications were offered. Nearly every speech which was made, opposed the amendment in its present form. It will undoubtedly be recommitted to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Several speeches are to be made before that motion is disposed of.

The Senate, after a brief debate of complaints of the House, in which the Associated Press reported its proceedings, took up the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and discussed it all day, without a vote. One will probably be taken to-morrow, and the bill has been perfected by amendment.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction have another important constitutional amendment before them, which is being considered by a sub Committee, which is said to be most unanimous for it. It will be reported to the House at an early day. It will be seen that it proposes to take the entire question of suffrage out of the hands of the several States. After the usual preamble this proposed amendment to the Constitution is in these words:

Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all citizens of the United States, in every State, the same political and civil rights and privileges as belong to every State equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

Condition of the South.

The Reconstruction Committee are still taking evidence relative to the condition of the South. Brig. Gen. Hatch, lately commanding a district on the coast of the Carolinas, was before them to-day. He testified as to the freedmen and the sentiments of the people. Several witnesses have been summoned.

National Bank Capital.

The Committee on Banking had another session to-day, when the question of increasing the capital of the National Banks to four hundred millions was discussed. Most of the representation of the Comptroller of the Currency, was discussed. There seems to be little doubt that a majority of the Committee are opposed to such increase, although there has been no vote in the matter. It is said that several of the Committee have recently had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject. He maintains that there is no necessity for a further increase at the present time. Should the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the American Spanish, they would now be unable to procure a full supply. Great care in salesof stock sheep. Wells & Dickison's black topped variety was of the Humphrey importation of 1861, and in 1862, or 1863, their descendants. The present American-Spanish sheep are the descendants of importations made from 1846 to 1850, and not from any later than 1842. The present best flocks of American-Spanish sheep are those of the short-necked and symmetrical, short, strong legs, round large bodies, hardy, easily kept sheep, all wool, with a long, fine, and good animal, vigorous constitution; all the prime requirements to promote the proper secretions which the other portions of the wool will contribute to the fleece. Thus combining in the American-Spanish sheep the most desirable for profit, for the production of fine wool and mutton than any other sheep in the United States. And should be taken into account in all cases if would be no dog at all, as the people who now raise dogs for the sake of breed, then consider them too expensive a luxury.

Other subjects, such as more railroad facilities for the transportation of wool, and the removal of our mutton sheep to the markets of the east, demand the attention of the coming Convention.

G. B.

SPANISH SHEEP.

[The following article, written in 1862, is as applicable now as then.]

When we look among more than other fine wooled sheep? The source from whence all our fine wooled sheep originated—Saxony, Selesian and French. The Spanish being the parent stem, and the other enumerated varieties but the offshoots.

Saxony imported in 1765, and afterwards, from Spain, of the pure Spanish sheep, and by a course of refinement in breeding and taking care of, and rather scanty food, reduced the size of the sheep to about one half the size of the original importation, thus establishing a distinct variety, producing the finest and most desirable wool for very fine light fabrics of which we have any knowledge.

But at the expense of constitution and an unremunerating wool to the producer, and it has been a great and serious loss to the State to remain in the United States, in comparison with a medium or fine wool sheep, for the official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported into the country was 91,000,000 pounds, which the manufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 lbs, costing $114,800,000, of which 87 per cent of wool under the late tariff, came in either at 3c or 6c per lb, the duty averaging less than 3c, the worst of which is the finest of wool, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24c per lb.

SHEEP A NECESSITY.

The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of good general system of husbandry, as well as a source of profit, and among the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to the consumption as any other domestic animal. That is so, and the sooner we come to it and introduce sheep to our pasture lands by millions of hogs, the better it will be for the community.

IMPORTATIONS OF WOOL.

American wool growers have some reason to complain of the present tariff, as appears by the statistics of importation. In the four years of the rebellion, two hundred and eighty-seven millions of pounds of wool were imported into the country during that time, and the greater portion of it, at three or six cents per pound duty, the average being five cents. The small duty enables the foreign wool grower, who can buy the article at the cheap rates of countries where labor is low, will pay, for the cost of transportation also, and undersell the American wool grower. Woolen manufacturers will buy the cheapest article, if the quality is as good as that which is furnished at home, and thus a very important branch of industry is crippled, which should have been asked to rectify this matter, and it is to be presumed that it will be duly considered during the present session.

WASHINGTON COUNTY WOOL TRADE.—The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: For the last few weeks the wool trade has been rather brisk with us, and at the present time there is a fair quantity of the crop remaining unsold. A few still stand out, and are holding one, two, and in some instance, three cents per lb in the hope of obtaining better prices. The sales recently made have been at from 50 to 65 cents according to quality.

HEAVY FLEECES.—One correspondent writes on this subject as follows to the editors of the Greensburg *Herald*:—" Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to express my opinion in regard to heavy fleeces. Some seem to appear to entertain some doubt as to the Spanish sheep being what they are represented to be; their doubts are based on the fact that wool buyers object to heavy fleeces. When wool buyers are proper judges of wool, they will not condemn it. They will not judge right alone; many heavy fleeces are defective, and not worth condemning, where breeders have to weight alone, and sacrifice all other good points. The mania for heavy fleeces, regardless of quality, has done much to retard the improvement of sheep husbandry in this business, he must have quality and quantity combined. Wool growers should bear in mind that the war has come to a close, and that wool buyers will not pay the wool prices for coarse work. But, says one, how will you get weight in a fine fleece without so much grease, (oil) and dirt to be objectionable? Well, I answer, when you get too much of that pure limpid oil on your sheep, please let me know, as I am anxious to have a few of that kind."

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

Forty-one flowing wells are now in operation in Barren county, Kentucky.

The Tennessee Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which General H. D. Whipple is President, and General R. W. Johnson Secretary and Treasurer, has struck oil on Flint river, three miles from its mouth, and twelve miles from Decatur, Alabama. The oil was found fifteen feet below the surface, and flows in a steady stream.

The steamer General Sigel has arrived at Cincinnati with three hundred barrels of oil. This installation of petroleum comes from a well on Creelsboro creek, in Kentucky, just beyond the Tennessee State line. The rumors from Burkesville, brought by the General Sigel, throw into the shade those reported previously. The well upon Eagle creek, near the junction of that tributary with Obed's river, in Overton county, is casting forth a volume of coal oil, spouting some eighty feet into the air, and astonishing the natives" immeasurably. Burkesville is building castles in the air, and beginning to feel as "big" as Pithole, Pennsylvania.

The Titusville *Herald* says: We understand that a permanent reduction to one-fourth has been made to all lessees on the Kingsland Flats, situated immediately below the Watson Flats; that the Parker Petroleum Company reserve a royalty of only one-fourth in all new leases; and that in some other instances, important reductions have been made.

Resignation Tendered.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of March. He accepts the presidency of the new California and New York Steamship Company.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention

Continued in session to-day, with Gen. Hinks, of Massachusetts, as permanent President. Col. Cameron, of Arkansas, offered a resolution that a special committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed for the purpose of devising a plan whereby the benefits of the League may be extended to all honorably discharged Union soldiers in the Rebel States. General White offered a resolution warning soldiers from selling their discharges to speculators, and denouncing the practice which has been asked to rectify this matter, and it is to be presumed that it will be duly considered during the present session.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and inserted. Items of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be kept entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or relating to office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

EXTRA-PUSEYISM—NEW ENGLISH SENSATION—BISHOP STALEY—HIS MISSION.

After a quiet of thirty years, Great Britain is again agitated with a religious sensation. The celebrated Rev. Dr. PUSEY, the prime mover in the Romish revival in the Church of England, which resulted in the going over of a large number of the clergy and laity into the bosom of the Church of Rome, but who did not leave himself, has published a letter making a proposal for the union of the two churches. That such an idea should be promulgated, much less entertained by a clergyman of the Church of England, or that it should ever be discussed, although few favor it, is a subject of much alarm in England. That the proposition meets with some favor is admitted, and the Rev. T. W. MASSMAN, Rector of Torrington, Lancashire, states that he has "reasons to know that there are hundreds at least of English priests who are willing to give a favorable consideration to the question of re-union, on the basis of Dr. PUSEY's proposals."

The London Morning *Post* says, however, "that the leaders of the new movement are men with whom the vast majority of the people have no sympathy, and the consequence may be very dangerous," and that when a reaction does take place, a rush will be made to Parliament for the interference of the civil powers. The warning notes are supposed to be sounded from the fact that the Bishop of London is about to bring under the notice of Parliament the present working of the Rubric respecting the dress of ministers and the ornaments of the church. Any tampering with the Rubric, the *Post* holds, will cause a division of the church, for which mischief "the burners of incense and the bearers of obsolete vestments" will have themselves to thank and the penalty they will have to pay. In this movement of the Bishop of London, as in that of Dr. PUSEY, it is stated there is not one name of note.

In connection with the above stirring intelligence from beyond the Atlantic, may be noted the arrival from the Pacific coast of the English Bishop of Honolulu, Rev. Dr. T. N. STALEY, who is expected to take part to-day in the consecration of the Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, Bishop of the new Diocese of Pittsburgh. Bishop STALEY represents what is usually styled "Reformed Catholic Church," and comes to the United States for the purpose of obtaining men and money to enlarge and support the establishment. Without reference to the doctrine or denomination of the "Reformed Catholic Church," it may prove interesting to give a brief history of the organization. It is well known that for several years there has been a strong rivalry between the American and British influences for the control of the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The islands lie conveniently near the pathway of the great commerce which traverses the Pacific. As a commercial and naval station they may be said to command the ocean. Through the negligence of the United States Government and the unfitness of many of our official representatives in the Sandwich Islands, England influence was permitted to gain the ascendant, and the American residents were chagrined to find the labors of their countrymen seized by others.

In this state of affairs, and early in 1860, the late King HAMEHAMA became extremely devout, and desired to obtain the services of an Episcopal clergyman. American and English residents of Honolulu had the same wish, and here it may be remarked the Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had a year before advised the Bishop of the Episcopal church to send out such a clergyman, but without effect. Two members of the King's cabinet, both Englishmen, wrote to London, for "a suitable clergyman of the Episcopal church," and without delay a plan was formed to send out a Bishop with an establishment suited to the occasion. In 1861, Rev. T. N. STALEY was consecrated "Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Hawaii." Bishop STALEY arrived in Honolulu in October, 1862, and was soon made a privy counsellor and important member of the English party who now control the King's cabinet. It was under their influence that the present King of Hawaii threw aside the liberal constitution enjoyed by the country, and established another, abolishing universal suffrage, substantially placing the treasury under his own control, and expunging the fundamental doctrine of equal rights." It will also be remembered that during our civil conflict, while the American residents were contributing both men and money for the defense of the Union, the sympathies of the English members of the King's cabinet were openly and uniformly opposed to our national cause.

According to the Boston *Advertiser*, which has given this question considerable attention, these are the circumstances under which Bishop STALEY now comes to this country and asks assistance from the United States in sustaining his Episcopal dignity, and in forwarding the political aims of Great Britain. The American missionaries, it is understood, object with warmth to his entry into a spiritual harvest which they had prepared; and his refusal to recognize men who had for forty years labored in that field so successfully is also a matter of some concern. The conclusion is reached that the work of Bishop STALEY in the Hawaiian Islands is merely a part of a long-existing British intrigue for the control, if not the eventual possession, of that group, and in direct opposition to every American interest." This is the political view of the Bishop's visit to our country.

OUR YOUNG NEIGHBOR STATE.

There is no State in the Union whose record in reference to the rebellion corresponds with that of West Virginia. She alone, as part of a State going into the rebellion, took a bold and decided stand against it. The senseless and servile sentiment, adopted by so many, that they must follow the action of State authorities even when they were contrary to their own convictions of right, the people of West Virginia repudiated. And when their State attempted a separation from the Union, they stuck to the Union, though they had to part company with the rebellious part of their State. In due time and in regular form they were organized as a separate State and incorporated with peculiar honor into the Union. Under a *free* constitution—the first fruits of the war in that line—West Virginia was declared by proclamation of President LINCOLN to be a State of the Union on the 20th of March, 1863.

It has acted and thrived as a State ever since. And according to the recent message of Governor BOREMAN, its condition and prospects are every way cheering. In extent, population and natural resources, it occupies a highly respectable rank among the older States. Its area is twenty-five thousand square miles—three times as large as Massachusetts. Its population is over three hundred and sixty thousand. Before the war it had only eighteen thousand slaves. The State is possessed of many advantages for agricultural pursuits. Its fine climate, broken surface and excellent pasturage fit it admirably for stock growing on a large scale. Four-fifths of its surface is capable of profitable tillage. Along its western border, it has the benefit of the Ohio river for three hundred miles. The entire State is well supplied with timber and water, and it contains some of the most productive oil and salt wells in the country. As an evidence of the good condition and good government of our young neighbor State, the receipts into the State Treasury during the past year, according to the Governor's message, were nearly $200,000 while the expenses were but $100,000, so that for extraordinary appropriations, if needed, the treasury is able to supply nearly $440,000. This presents a cheering view of the working of loyalty and freedom, compared with the effects produced in old Virginia by slavery and rebellion. It appears, by the reports, that West Virginia has stood by the Union, at some cost to herself, nearly thirty-two thousand men having been supplied to the armies of the Union by this brave young State. Many persons in the earlier period of the rebellion left their homes and their loyal neighbors, to aid the cause of the enemy. It appears from the Governor's Message that these, since the collapse of the Confederacy, have occasioned considerable difficulty in the State, both by disputing the authority of the new State over certain counties, and by electing disloyal and impracticable members to the Legislature. The question about the relations of the two counties, Jefferson and Berkley, was referred to Congress, and the committee to which it was assigned has reported that the counties belong to West Virginia.

The measures initiated in the old State looking towards a re-union will not soon, if ever, be favorably regarded by the people of the new State. Under the old regime of slavery and aristocracy, there was not the best of feeling between the Western and Eastern sections of the State. And it is scarcely probable that the young State will now have such a veneration for the old and enfeebled one as to carry him, Anchises like, out of the ruins which he has himself occasioned. By itself, we expect the State of West Virginia to make rapid progress in population, wealth and every thing that goes to form public prosperity. It has begun well by abolishing slavery and establishing free schools. Its mineral and agricultural resources are in the way of rapid development. It has enough in it to make a State—people, territory, resources, intelligence, loyalty—and a State, we hope, it will always be. Such a neighbor, hearty and homogeneous, and tied to us by rivers and railroads, we are glad to have.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following is the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, and now pending in Congress:

ARTICLE —. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: *Provided*, That *whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.*

This leaves the question of suffrage where it now is, with the States, but applies a "gentle pressure," in behalf of free suffrage. It will not necessarily lead to a uniform system of suffrage. The tendency will be to secure suffrage to the Southern negro before the Northern negro is enfranchised. But on these grounds it cannot be opposed. We would, however, prefer incorporating into the Constitution an article whereby all men, white and black, North and South, shall be permitted to vote—and at once—leaving nothing to the caprice of any State. We fear that even under this article, the negro in some of the States will for some time be deprived of the right of self-defense at the ballot." Why not close up the matter at once and forever?

SKATING—BENEFIT FOR THE POOR.

Our gentle hint of yesterday morning promptly elicited the following generous response:

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1866.

To the Editors of the Commercial:—We notice your item of this morning in regard to a benefit to the poor from the Skating Parks. We have had the matter already under consideration by our Board of Directors, and are prepared to accept your suggestion. We will give the net receipts of Thursday evening, January 25, to the poor of Pittsburgh, and hope you and the press generally will exert yourselves to make the amount as large as possible.

Yours truly,

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CO.

This evening, remember—at the Central Skating Park—for the benefit of the poor of Pittsburgh. Let those who can skate go and perform those pirouettes, pigeon-wings, wheelings and "fore and aft" movements, so full of the grace of motion, and let those who cannot skate go and see them. There is fun in it, and let those who can't skate, but think they can, go. There's fun in that too, both to actors and spectators—especially the latter.

We cannot control the weather, but we hope for the best. We cannot control some other things, but we hope the fair sex will be well represented, both for the sake of the healthful exercise and the benefit of the poor—to say nothing of the incidental gratification of members of the sterner sex. The excellent arrangements and order of the Park will be maintained. Subject to this, the door is open to all who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening and to heap up a full measure for the benefit of the poor, the sick, the widow and the orphan.

THE SOUTH—ITS REAL CONDITION.

We avail ourselves of an extensive correspondence from the South in the New York *Times*, as a source of information concerning the true condition of the country. As to their political opinions and arrangements, it is sufficient to say that in the yet unsettled condition of the country, the opinions of people have not settled down into definite and permanent form. The agitation of passions may prevent this for some time to come. But the tendency, according to the correspondence before us, is to the formation of two parties similar to those which formerly existed there, and which now exist at the North. One of the writers, speaking of the prospects of labor and produce, says, "if we of the South can be left alone to work out this problem of emancipation, we will do it, and the whole country will be the gainer. If the politicians North have it their way, cotton, sugar and rice will be in the market, one year from to-day, a hundred per cent. higher than at present." This is the view of a Southern man.

The opinions of writers differ about the cotton prospects, some estimating the next crop as low as 400,000 bales, and others putting it down at two million. It is said to be a common conviction in the South that every one should raise as much as possible. If this be so the result will be, in all probability, a large crop. It is thought that under free labor the old system of large plantations will be voluntarily abandoned as unprofitable, and that smaller farms will be productive of better results both in profit and comfort.

It is thought that the old plantation system will, of necessity, be abandoned after this year, and the lands now owned and worked by individuals will be subdivided into small farms, unless the present anticipations of the results of the labor revolution are most agreeably disappointed. The expenses of a large plantation are enormous, and in the present financial condition of the country, were a crop to fail, they would prove ruinous. Take a plantation of a thousand acres, employing sixty full hands, with the requisite number of mules, implements, &c., and a moderate allowance for repairs and casualties, and the necessary expenses for a year for wages and sustenance of hands and stock, and other essential outlay, will amount to at least $20,000. On such a plantation say half, or five hundred acres in cotton. This will yield half a bale to the acre on an average, or 250 bales of 500 pounds each, provided the season be favorable and the full amount of work done. This crop, at 30 cents per pound, would yield a gross sum of $37,500, from which are to be deducted the cost of rope and bagging, the expense of moving to market and the interest of the capital employed, which would still be a very handsome return, supposing everything worked successfully. But should the season be adverse, or should the work fail and the crop fall considerably below the foregoing estimate, the condition of the now cashless planter would be as unfortunate as it is generally considered to be prosperous.

With respect to the freedmen, the reports vary somewhat in different quarters. This is some evidence of their truth, as, no doubt, there is a difference in the conduct and condition of the colored people in different localities. In Georgia the State convention appointed Commissioners to prepare a system of laws for the freed people in their new relations. The report of the Commissioners has been made to the Governor. It embraces all the general rights of the negro, admitting his testimony.

1. In all civil cases where the rights or liabilities of persons of color are involved. 2. In all criminal cases where the accused is a person of color, or where the proceeding is instituted because of some alleged injury to a person of color, his rights or his property. And in any case, civil or criminal, in which a colored person is introduced as a witness against a white person, a party to the case, or a white person against a colored person, a party to the case, the opposite party may be sworn and testify as a witness. It is also proposed that any affidavit or sworn statement which a white person may make in relation to his legal rights, may be made by a colored person, and that commissions to take testimony may issue to persons of color. It is further proposed that the laws regulating the domestic relations shall be applicable to the freedmen.

Other regulations are laid down for the Government both of employers and laborers, which, if carried out will place both in a better condition than they generally are among us. How they may be modified by the Legislature remains to be seen. The minds of the old slaveholders are said to be, in general, favorably disposed toward the negroes, while the greatest nigger haters are those who never owned slaves, i. e., the debased whites. The accounts from all parts of the State of Georgia are reckoned cheering for the future. The contracts for labor are general and freely made. The average price of field hands is about $60 a year, besides food and lodging, or, where money is not paid, one third of the crop, besides food and shelter, is distributed among the workmen. The protection of freedmen in their rights is a prominent subject of thought and will be also of legislation, till the confusion unavoidable after so great a revolution shall have passed away. But the adjustment of the freedman in his rights must be accompanied by regulations familiarizing him, on his own responsibility, with the duties connected with them.

The mineral wealth and the facilities for manufacturing in the Southern States are likely to engage more attention than before the war. It is the mineral wealth of Tennessee that is most noticed in these letters. Iron of the best quality, and in exhaustless amount, is found there. Also tin and lead, copper in abundance, coal, mill-stone rock, gypsum, petroleum, and marble of beauty sufficient to secure it a distinguished place in the interior finish of the Capitol at Washington. Excellent advantages are furnished in all the Southern States for the establishment of manufactures. Water power is abundant. And the minds of the people have been turned during the war to the necessity for engaging in this branch of industry.

We have given a cursory view of the conditions of the colored population of the District, no one is authorized to proclaim that he will veto the bill now before Congress, or what his action on it will be. There can be no sort of doubt that his views of duty will be somewhat tried should the bill come to him in its present shape; and we are not without hope that there will be such an understanding as will secure the harmonious action of the several branches of the government.

CLAIMS FROM THE SOUTH FOR DAMAGES.

—Claims for damages sustained by Southerners during the war are making their appearance in Congress. To pay one of them would be the next thing to establishing a principle that would carry with it the whole rebel debt. Nevertheless, we are assured, there are not wanting those who buy up these claims in the belief that they will be paid at a future day. No committee of Congress will venture to report in favor either of a specific claim or the principle.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says "a meeting of some of the leading men of the country is to be held in that city shortly for some political purpose, the real merits of which have not yet been made public. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union, and some of them are already on the ground. The meeting, or series of meetings, is to be held at the rooms of J. WARREN BELL, who is known to be a strong administration man. Further facts will transpire in a few days."

To Facilitate Emigration to the South.

"The United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company" is the title of an organization originated in Washington. Its object is to facilitate emigration from the Northern States and Europe to the South, in response to the cry for capital and labor which has come up from that part of our land. The application for a charter is now before Congress. The wisdom of the enterprise commended itself to the great men of both sections at once, and we find among its supporters with a pair of names, Senator Howard, Governor Sharkey, Herschel V. Johnson, etc. The capitalists of the North have sufficient confidence in the pecuniary success of the scheme to invest their money, and we learn that immediately upon obtaining the charter now pending in Congress, the following amounts or stock will be taken at the points named:

New York	$1,000,000
Boston	1,000,000
Chicago	1,000,000
Pittsburgh, Baltimore, etc	500,000
Total	$3,500,000

Under such favorable auspices, with proper management, a vast amount of good may be accomplished, both for the South and the country at large. The present officers of the Company are:

President—Hon. Alexander W. Randall.
Vice President—Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.
Secretary—John Trimble.
Treasurer—Colonel Thomas H. Elvans.
General Agent—Colonel Chase A. Stevens.

The Company's General Office is at No. 273 F street, Washington, and subordinate offices have been established in New York, Boston, Chicago, and the principal cities. Agents have already been sent to explore the South for cultivated farms and plantations upon which to make settlements. Preparations are now making to send about five hundred families South at once.

Manufacturing in the West.

Throughout the West much interest is manifested in behalf of manufactures. At several points woolen factories have either been started or are projected on a large scale. At Lacon, Illinois, $100,000 has been nearly raised for that object. At Waukegan a cotton factory has been organized, another at Kenosha has been started, and Burlington, Wisconsin, has for some time experiencing the benefits of her manufactures. In Iona not less than a dozen woolen factories have been established within the past year, and we have above already said, capital and energy in the West are taking this direction very extensively.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.—Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D., one of the leading men in the M. E. church South, and during the late war a violent rebel, gives his views on the reconstruction of the Methodist Church, in a letter to the Southern Advocate. He denies that there is any desire on the part of either the people or the preachers of the M. E. Church South to unite with the M. E. Church, though any proposition from the latter, for a "feasible union," made in a "proper manner," would be favorably considered. He thinks any attempt on the part of the Northern Church to occupy Southern ground would be the very worst policy, as it would be the violation of the plan of separation agreed to in 1845, and subsequently recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States—it would be intrusion, as the Canonists express it, erecting altar against altar, introducing confusion and every evil work—the very essence of schism. If a new population flowed into the South, and declined the fellowship of the Southern Church, very few people would go with them into the Northern Church, though a system of proselytism would probably be set on foot and draw off the ignorant and restless into schismatical cavils, and perhaps provoke counter-action which would prove fatal to the interests of Methodism in the South.

THE Quebec *Daily News* says that a report was in circulation in that city, that a communication from Lord Monck had been received by the last English mail, announcing that her Majesty had appointed his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, to visit Canada in May next, and open the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The Duke is cousin to the Queen, and would come as Viceroy to give *eclat* to the inauguration.

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THE CRISIS.

Many believe that we are approaching a political crisis, and that President Johnson, by refusing to sign the Universal Suffrage Bill when passed by the Senate, will estrange himself from the radical members of the Union party, and will rally around him the Conservatives. On the other hand, the radical members express their confidence that the President will sign the bill, and the bill will co-operate harmoniously with them. This wide difference of opinion cannot long exist.

A HITCH.—The "hitch" in the arrangements whereby the constitutional amendment relative to suffrage was to have been put through the House, may prove to be more than a temporary delay. It was not expected, and MR. STEVENS suffered some disappointment in being compelled to withdraw his motion for the previous question. We see not why members who voted so recently in favor of the District suffrage bill should hesitate to pass a measure which proposes to base representation on the enfranchised population. For ourselves, we would prefer to have it plainly declared who hereafter, under a uniform law of suffrage, may vote. We have seen the evil of having as many laws regulating suffrage as there are States, and since it is proposed to open the constitution on the subject, why not strike at once for a uniform and permanent system? If the "hitch" will lead to this, we are glad it took place.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The probable action of the President on the Suffrage Bill, should it pass the Senate, has become the topic of considerable discussion. His views are not unknown. While not in favor of immediate unlimited colored suffrage, he has frequently said that were he acting for Tennessee, he would be for colored suffrage there, under certain Liberal qualifications, with the view to stimulating intelligence and stable citizenship among its colored population. We presume that, while the President does not regard with favor the immediate unrestricted enfranchisement of the colored population of the District, no one is authorized to proclaim that he will veto the bill now before Congress, or what his action on it will be. There can be no sort of doubt that his views of duty will be somewhat tried should the bill come to him in its present shape; and we are not without hope that there will be such an understanding as will secure the harmonious action of the several branches of the government.

CLAIMS FROM THE SOUTH FOR DAMAGES.—Claims for damages sustained by Southerners during the war are making their appearance in Congress. To pay one of them would be the next thing to establishing a principle that would carry with it the whole rebel debt. Nevertheless, we are assured, there are not wanting those who buy up these claims in the belief that they will be paid at a future day. No committee of Congress will venture to report in favor either of a specific claim or the principle.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says "a meeting of some of the leading men of the country is to be held in that city shortly for some political purpose, the real merits of which have not yet been made public. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union, and some of them are already on the ground. The meeting, or series of meetings, is to be held at the rooms of J. WARREN BELL, who is known to be a strong administration man. Further facts will transpire in a few days."

To Facilitate Emigration to the South.

"The United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company" is the title of an organization originated in Washington. Its object is to facilitate emigration from the Northern States and Europe to the South, in response to the cry for capital and labor which has come up from that part of our land. The application for a charter is now before Congress. The wisdom of the enterprise commended itself to the great men of both sections at once, and we find among its supporters with a pair of names, Senator Howard, Governor Sharkey, Herschel V. Johnson, etc. The capitalists of the North have sufficient confidence in the pecuniary success of the scheme to invest their money, and we learn that immediately upon obtaining the charter now pending in Congress, the following amounts or stock will be taken at the points named:

New York	$1,000,000
Boston	1,000,000
Chicago	1,000,000
Pittsburgh, Baltimore, etc	500,000
Total	$3,500,000

Under such favorable auspices, with proper management, a vast amount of good may be accomplished, both for the South and the country at large. The present officers of the Company are:

President—Hon. Alexander W. Randall.
Vice President—Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.
Secretary—John Trimble.
Treasurer—Colonel Thomas H. Elvans.
General Agent—Colonel Chase A. Stevens.

The Company's General Office is at No. 273 F street, Washington, and subordinate offices have been established in New York, Boston, Chicago, and the principal cities. Agents have already been sent to explore the South for cultivated farms and plantations upon which to make settlements. Preparations are now making to send about five hundred families South at once.

Manufacturing in the West.

Throughout the West much interest is manifested in behalf of manufactures. At several points woolen factories have either been started or are projected on a large scale. At Lacon, Illinois, $100,000 has been nearly raised for that object. At Waukegan a cotton factory has been organized, another at Kenosha has been started, and Burlington, Wisconsin, has for some time experiencing the benefits of her manufactures. In Iona not less than a dozen woolen factories have been established within the past year, and, as we have above already said, capital and energy in the West are taking this direction very extensively.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Board of Health have held another meeting for the purpose of settling the vexed question as to the probability of cholera, and passed a resolution that the health of the city absolutely requires the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations. It was shown by Dr. C. A. Lee of the Buffalo University, in an elaborate letter on the subject: that the cholera is a portable disease and always follows in great routes of travel and commercial intercourse, and is believed that if very close and careful precautions are used, the cholera will never be introduced into New York city. The Board resolved to procure a proper place for the purification of vessels arriving at that port, so that the people need have no fear of any epidemic of cholera.

The New York *Times'* Paris correspondent says: A discovery has been made at Toulon, where the iron-plated frigate is undergoing repairs, which shows the danger that menaces the entire iron-coated fleet of France. The Provence was fitted out for sea only fifteen months since, and already a great number of her plates are nearly consumed with rust. The director of naval architecture is of opinion that if a composition be not discovered to prevent the action of rust the iron-plated fleet must be renewed every five years. The iron-plated frigate Bergamo, thirty-four guns, has been launched at Toulon.

Fourteen vessels arrived recently in one day at Savannah, a circumstance which the papers of that city consider a striking evidence of returning prosperity. Northern citizens in Savannah, on account of the social exclusion under which they are laboring, have organized a select club, and are getting a series of national assemblies at Farmer Hall.

The new iron-clad Kalamazoo will be finished in about six months from now. She will be a most powerful vessel, although only carrying four guns; she is three thousand two hundred tons burden, and will probably mount the new fifteen-inch guns, with the improved gun carriages.

The bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is proceeding under favorable circumstances. The number of wires taken across daily is about eighty, being forty to each strand. The fourth strand will be completed during the present month. The two great cables will be composed of seven strands each. The work on the superstructure, in the various shops of the company, is being pushed forward with great energy, and the prospects now are that the bridge will be completed and thrown open for travel by the 1st of November next. Three-fourths of the wire for the cables has been received from England, and most of it oiled and prepared. The remainder will arrive in good time. The iron wrought iron floor beams—between 600 and 700 in number—have also been received. They were manufactured in Buffalo, New York, and are 19 feet 6 inches long, and when placed will be 22 feet long—the width of the bridge. A planing mill has been erected by the company on the wharf on the Cincinnati side of the river, where they will receive the floor beams, and the process of planing will be completed and brought to a uniform thickness.

A person in Paris noticed a poor man with a wheelbarrow walking past his house, and called him a frane. The next day he saw the supposed beggar, but he had changed the wooden leg from the right to the left. Enraged at the deception, he went up to the man and commenced, with a rascal, you had the wooden leg on the other side yesterday. You are not to be taken in by Monsieur," was the response with dignity. "I never said I was. I wears a wooden leg for economy, so as not to wear out my trousers. I change the leg to prevent one leg of the trousers wearing out before the other!"

About one thousand tons of shot and shell thrown into the mouth of the Cape Fear river (below Wilmington) by the navy, during the bombardment under Admiral Porter, have been collected, and will be sold at auction, February 15th, for the benefit of the Government.

A series of editorials, said to be written by ex-Governor McGrath at the instance of Gen Sickles, arguing the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, have been published in the Charleston *Mercury*, creating considerable excitement.

At a place called Ponte de l'Archetto, not far from Milan, a young woman, engaged to be married, was seized upon in a field near home by two men, who cut off her luxuriant hair with their knives, and left her for dead. She parted, saying, "Now go and marry the man you have chosen." The act is supposed to have been inspired by jealousy.

The President's message has been printed *in extenso* by the proprietors of all the leading English journals, a circumstance that indicates a proper recognition on the part of the leading organs, of the statesmanlike grasp and philosophic consideration that characterizes the document. Those who were all ready to censure have been constrained to praise. The style and air is looked upon as the harbinger of a peaceful and magnanimous policy, the principles of which may excite envy but cannot compel admiration.

The internal revenue collections in St. Louis last year amounted to $6,064,000—an increase of $3,000,000 over 1864.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad are putting the Lombard street bridge into the second portion of their road, between Boonsboro and the Missouri river. It is anticipated that the road will be completed in a few days.

A canvass of the Senate does not show clearly a two-thirds majority in favor of Judge Kelley's House bill. It is certain to come up and to have all the amendments voted down, and upon a final vote it will pass by perhaps fifteen majority.

At the Dead Letter office in Washington a letter was recently received containing a check for $6,000 in coin, directed to a lady in Europe, requesting her "to accept the inclosed as a return for the kindness shown my father and mother," dated at the Astor House and signed "John." who was to start immediately for Europe. The Postmaster General directed the rough search for the lady and at last found her.

Fenianism seems at length to have taken up its quarters in London, for two East End shoemakers have been brought up to the Thames police court charged with the cleanly trifling offence of impressing a cabinet to become a Fenian soldier. They were also charged with having some arms and ammunition in their possession, which they did not give a satisfactory account. The Court was flush with Fenian pluck, and made the proceedings with profound attention. The magistrate remanded the prisoners.

The case of the city of Cincinnati vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, now being argued before the Supreme Court, is an important one. The city, it will be recollected, loaned its bonds to the Company and received as security a first mortgage bond on the road. Subsequently the City Council gave up this mortgage and took, in return $1,000,000 in shares of the capital stock of the Company. The original mortgage having been in accordance with the act of the Legislature authorizing the loan on condition that the people should decide by vote in favor of it, and the people having so voted, it is claimed that the subsequent action of the Council was illegal. There are other points involved, but this is the main one. The case was decided in the District Court against the city, and it is before the Supreme Court on appeal. The case is being argued for the trustees of the Railroad Company by Judge Coffin, assisted by some eastern lawyers, and for the city by T. G. Ware and Henry Stanbery.

PERSONAL.

—A. M. Wells, formerly private secretary to General Baker, head of the army detective police, was arrested in Chicago on Saturday for stealing a valuable overcoat, with a considerable amount of money in one of the pockets, from a man named Bonsett, recently an officer in the navy. They were room mates in the Madison House, and Wells took the coat and left during the absence of Bonsett. The thief and coat, without the money, were subsequently found.

—Colonel Addison R. Gilmore, formerly Superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, but for the past ten or twelve years, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, where he held the office of General Receiver of the Land office, Cambridge, to visit Canada in May next, and open the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The Duke is cousin to the Queen, and would come as Viceroy to give *eclat* to the inauguration.

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CLEOPATRA.

"Go, Charmian, take my bracelets,
Then wash with a purple stain
My arms; turn over my tresses,
They are but wheels of Time I am!
Open the ladies' casket,
A gauze on my bosom throw,
And let me inhale the odors
That over the garden blow.

I reckoned I was with my Antony,
And in his arms I lay;
Ah, me! the vision has vanished—
Its music has died away!
The fame and the perfume have perished—
As this spiced aromatic pastille
That wound the blue smoke of its odor
Is now but a waxy hill!

Scatter upon me rose leaves,
They will cool me after my sleep,
And with sandal odors fan me
Till sunset my veins they steep;
Reach down in the lute, and play me
A melancholy tune,
To rhyme with the dream that has vanished
And the slumbering afternoon.

There, drowning in golden sunlight,
Letters the slow minutes mine,
Through slender papyri, that cover
The sleeping cross-bills,
The lotus looks on the water,
And turns its head to gold.
And over its broad leaf pavement
Never a ripple is rolled.
The twilight breeze is too lazy
Those feathery palms to wave,
And yon little cloud is as motionless
As a stone above a grave.

Ah, see! this lifeless nature
Expresses my heart and brain!
Oh, for a storm and thunder—
Or for living hail, fierce rain!
Fling down that lute—I hate it!
Make a battle-field of the world,
And crash them and clash them together,
Till the sleeping world is stirred.

Back! to my Indian beauty—
My Exekiel, creamy white,
With roses under his feathers—
That flesh across the light,
Look, listen! as backward and forward
In his hoop of gold he clings—
How betrayingly will cross uplifted,
And shrieks as he madly swings!
Oh, exclusive, snaky for a thing!
Cry, "Come, my love, come home!"
Shriek, "Antony! Antony! Antony!"
Till he tears you even in Rome.

There—leave me and take from my chamber
That wretched little parasite,
With its bright black eyes so meaningless,
And its silly, tinkling bells!
Take him—my nerves he verses—
The thing without blood or brain—
Or, by the body of Isis,
I'll snap this thin neck in twain!

Leave me to gaze at the landscape
Resting attentively away,
When the mysterious sapphire tremors
Over the mountains quivering play;
Till the fine, ever splendor of mind
Pours from the west its fire,
And I wake as in a vision
Their earthly forms expire;
And the bold, bear skin of the desert
With glowing mountains is crowned,
That morning, like sapphire jewels,
Circle its temple round.

I will lie and dream of the past-time,
Visions of thought away!
And hunt the jungle of memory
Loosen my fancy to play;
When a smooth and waverly tiger,
Reclined in yellow and black,
Supple and cushion-footed
Crouched, where never the track
Of a human creature had rustled
The silence of mighty woods,
And, fierce in a tyrannous freedom,
I knew but the law of my moods.
The elephant, trumpeting, started,
As he has been heard my footsteps near,
And the spotted giraffes fled wildly
In a yellow cloud of fear.
I tracked to the moonlide splendor,
Quivering along the glade,
Or yawning, panting and dreaming,
Basked in the tiger's brindled shade.
Till I heard my wild mate roaring,
As the shadows of the night came on,
To breed in the trees' thick branches
And the shadow of sleep was gone;
Then I roused—and roared in answer,
And unsheathed from my cushioned feet
My curving claws, and stretched me,
And wandered my mate to greet.
We toyed in ashiny moral glee,
Upon the warm flat sand,
And struck each other our massive arms—
How powerful he was and grand!
His yellow eye flashed fiercely
As he crouched and paused for me,
And his quivering tail, like a serpent,
Twitched curving nervously,
Then like a storm he seized me,
With a wild, triumphant cry,
And we met, as two clouds in heaven
When the thunder before them fly.
We grappled and struggled together,
His paw, love, like his rage, was pure;
And his teeth in the swelling folds of my neck
At times, in our play, drew blood.

Often another suitor—
For I was flexible and fair—
Fought for me in the moonlight,
While I lay crouching there,
Till his blood was drained by the desert;
And, rolled with triumph and power,
He licked me and lay beside me
To breathe him a vast half hour.
Then down to the fountain we loitered,
Where the antelopes came to drink;
Like a bolt we sprang upon them,
Ere they had time to shrink.
Of drank their bleed and crunched them,
And tore them limb from limb,
And the hot, wet lion doubled
Ere he dispirted with him.

That was a life to live for!
Much that weak human life,
With its frivolous, bloodless passions,
Its poor and petty strife!
Contrasted arms, my hero,
The shadows of twilight grow,
And the tiger's anger is gone
In my veins begins to flow.
Contract grim, ag to meet me,
Take me with triumph and power,
As a warrior that storms a fortress,
I will not shrink or cower.
Come, as you came in the desert,
Ere we were women and men,
When the tiger's instincts were in us,
And love as you loved me then!

VARIETIES.

"Warrington" relates a story, which Tom Erwin used to tell, about a horse jockey in Lebanon, Ohio, who had a rule "never to lend a man a dollar unless he would put down two dollars and take the security." The jockey's three main rules for life, however, were, first, "never refuse to drink with a man, cause it won't cost you anything;" second, never ask a man to drink, because it will cost you something, and might lead the man into bad habits;" third, "never mind what happens long as it don't happen to you."

A story is told of an inveterate drinker, who used the temperance pledge, but was found on after imbibing as often as ever. To his friends who remonstrated with him, he replied that the document which he had signed was void, because it had no internal revenue stamp.

A portion of "the veil of the Blessed Virgin Mary, enclosed in a small silver reliquary and accompanied by a document under the seal and signature of the Pope's Secretary, authenticating the relic," was recently sold in London at an extremely low price of $4.

A Frenchman, on coming to America, and finding himself utterly unobserved, no official asking for his passport, no policeman dogging his steps, no mayor demanding his business, and and lonely, and unknown as he was, even "no more notice of than if he was a little dog," exclaimed:

"Sacre bleu! this is delightful! I am free! I am free! I am free

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m Mail	1:50 a m
Fast Line	8:00 a m Fast Line	2:40 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Mail Accom	4:00 p m Baltimore Expr's	1:20 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m Philadelphia Express	2:40 p m
Day Express	10:00 p m Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Mail	11:30 p m Wall Station	6:30 a m
"	6:00 a m "	8:30 a m
"	6:00 a m "	1:00 p m
Penn Accom. No. 1	8:30 p m Penn Accom. No. 1	7:35 p m
Penn Accom. No. 2	4:30 p m Penn " 2	2:45 a m
Altoona Accom	4:30 p m Altoona Accom	10:10 a m
	and Emigrant	10:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall Station every Saturday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m Express	8:25 a m
Express	2:45 p m Express	3:15 p m
Express	2:30 p m Express	12:55 a m
Steub. Accomm	4:00 " Steub. Accomm	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m Express	1:50 a m
Express	2:45 p m Express	3:10 p m
Express	2:45 p m Express	6:00 p m
Mail	6:00 a m Mail	9:00 p m

N. Castle & Erie, 6:00 a m N. Castle & Erie, 3:30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny one hour at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 o. m. Rochester Accom., 9:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.; Economy, 9:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m Express	11:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m Express	3:30 p m
Mail	6:00 a m Mail	9:30 p m
	Departs	Arrives.
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m	11:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m	3:30 p m
Mail, " "	6:00 a m	9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m 1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
Express	6:15 p m 2d	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m 1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:10 p m 2d	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a m Express	11:00 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m. Mail	6:10 p. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m. Accommodation	9:00 p. m.

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday ..... 4 P. M. ..... Kuma Graham.
Saturday ..... 4 P. M. ..... Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning ..... 8 A. M. Evening ..... 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily ..... 3 P. M. ..... James Rees

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

Allison, Ohio ..... D. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad ..... WILLIAM SNYDER.
Allentown, Pa ..... JOHN WEAVER.
Alliance, Ohio ..... D. G. HESTER.
Altoona, Pa ..... H. FETTINGER.
Allegheny City ..... T. J. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa ..... W. H. HOWELLS.
Baldwin, Pa ..... W. C. A. DAVIS.
Blairsville, Pa ..... W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa ..... R. S. BEACOM.
Brookville, Pa ..... W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bolivar, Ohio ..... D. OLTORF.
Birmingham, Pa ..... C. FRED.
Burgettstown, Pa ..... E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa ..... S. G. GOULD.
Bakerstown, Pa ..... STEWART.
Butler, Pa ..... H. C. HAWTHORN.
Cadiz, Ohio ..... A. HANNA.
Coalrocket, Ohio ..... W. A. JOHNSTON.
Cookstown, Pa ..... H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa ..... JAMES M. REID.
Canonsburg, Pa ..... J. H. COLEMAN.
Carlton, Pa ..... SAMUEL MCCREARY.
Columbiana, Ohio ..... T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio ..... A. FRICK & BRO.
Connaughtville, Pa ..... G. T. BOSTWICK.
Clarksville, Pa ..... H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Pa ..... H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa ..... J. MATHEWS.
Cadiz Station, Ohio ..... N. B. HAYSAND.
Elizabeth, Pa ..... T. B. SHAFFER.
East Liverpool, Ohio ..... D. THOMAS.
Ewing's Mills, Pa ..... JAMES EWING.
Fagundis Bank ..... W. M. SMART.
E. & P. R. R ..... J. M. SNYDER.
East Liberty, Pa ..... SAML. ROSS.
Freeport, Pa ..... J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa ..... SAMUEL A. DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa ..... W. P. HANNA.
Greensburg, Pa ..... JNO. AHRENS.
Hollidaysburg, Pa ..... J. P. GARMAN.
Havelock, Pa ..... H. MCGUNN.
Hopedale, Ohio ..... J. MCCONNELL.
Homewood, Pa ..... J. E. BIGGER.
Jonestown, Tenn ..... JAMES MCCLUNG.
Jamestown, Pa ..... J. H. CARR & CO.
Leddo, Ohio ..... J. MCCONNELL.
Kittanning, Pa ..... W. H. DICKEY.
Kingsville, Ohio ..... W. WARD.
Latrobe, Pa ..... T. LONGBAN.
Limeville, Pa ..... J. N. LOUGHRAN.
Lawrenceburg, Pa ..... R. W. COX.
Leechburg, Pa ..... J. P. KERR.
Layrenia, Pa ..... A. O. LOWERY.
Monongahela City, Pa ..... AMOS CRAIG.
McKeesport, Pa ..... T. A. CARNAHAN.
Mercer, Pa ..... P. J. PIERCE.
Massillon, Ohio ..... C. PEASE.
Meadville, Pa ..... E. P. MCELROY.
Monongahela House ..... W. WARD.
Mahelia, Ohio ..... E. WINCHESTER.
Mount Union, Ohio ..... C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia ..... T. BEATTY.
Madison, Pa ..... J. D. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa ..... M. J. TOWNSEND.
New Galilee, Pa ..... J. B. JOHNSON.
New Castle, Pa ..... R. M. ALLEN.
North Star, Pa ..... A. JARDINE.
North Hamilton ..... JAMES HAMILTON.
New Scottsville, Pa ..... A. JOHNSON.
New Waterford, Ohio ..... J. HOGENS.
Noblestown, Pa ..... J. P. HOSKINS.
Oil City, Pa ..... D. H. MATSON & CO.
Poland, Ohio ..... RUFUS PARKER.
Penns, R. R ..... J. J. WELCH.
Punxsutawney, Pa ..... J. R. KERR.
Perrysville, Pa ..... J. ESPEN.
Princeton, Pa ..... C. K. JOHNSON
Rochester, Pa ..... J. LINDSEY SMITH.
P. & C. R. R ..... J. W. BLACKBURN
Rostraver, Pa ..... JOHN MCCLELLAND.
Rural Ridge, Pa ..... WILLIAM PORTER
Salsburg, Pa ..... J. W. MCQUISTON
Sewickley ..... JOHN WHAY
Sharon, Pa ..... C. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio ..... ISAAC TAGGART
Sharpsville, Pa ..... C. M. RICE
Sharpsburg, Pa ..... G. R. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa ..... W. N. SIMS
Steubenville & Ohio ..... S. GLARDENING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa ..... J. L. JOHNSON
Spring Dale, Pa ..... R. MCDONALD
Valley Camp, Pa ..... R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa ..... J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Middletown, Pa ..... JAMES MCCREA
Youghiogheny ..... A. A. FULTON
Wellsville, Ohio ..... GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
Washington, Pa ..... BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa ..... SAMUEL D. JEFFREY.
Wooster, Ohio ..... BONEWITZ & CARR.
Warren, Ohio ..... WILLIAM NEWCOMB.
Wheeling, W. Va ..... W. F. MCKELVEY.

House Furnishing Emporium

AT No. 124 WOOD STREET,

(Five doors above Fifth street, south side.)

You will find all or nearly all you can ask for or think of, pertaining to

THOROUGH HOUSE FURNISHING,

such as

METAL GOODS.

Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Claw Tongs, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels, Brass Coal Hods, Gas Stoves, Fire Irons and Stands.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Hatchets, Hammers, Cleavers, Carvers and Forks, Cook Knives, Cook Knife Sharpeners.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Communion Sets, Wine Sets, Plated Urns, Plated Castors, Plated Cake Baskets, Butter Knives, Plated Soup Ladles, Plated Sugar Shells, Plated Ladles, Plated Knives, Plated Nut Picks, Plated Nut Crackers, Plated Call Bells, Plated Tea Bells, Plated Dinner Bells, Plated Spoons.

SHEET IRON WARE.

Stove Pipe, Ash Pans, Bake Pans, Frying Pans.

WOODEN WARE.

Ironing Tables, Ladders, Steps, Washing Benches, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Hangers, Meat Safes, Cheese Covers, Spades, Spoons, Prints, Bread Boxes, Cake Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Cheese Boxes, Lunch Boxes, Nested Boxes, Pat. and Com. Churns, Butter Bowls, Rook Shelves, Walnut Brackets, Breast Boards, Vest Boards, Shirt Boards, Sleeve Boards, Shirt Boards, Stocking Frames, Towel Racks, Clothes Horses.

BRITTANIA WARE.

Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Castors, Dinner Castors, Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, Pocket Flasks, Snuffers.

WILLOW WARE.

Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Flower Baskets, Traveling Baskets, Traveling Flasks, Sponges.

WIRE GOODS.

Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Mouse Spiral Cages, Mouse Cages, Fenders, Brass Wire Sieves, Silver Wire Sieves, Wire Sieves, Common Sieves, Ash Sifters, Screens, Skimmers, Toasting Forks, Dish Mops, Rat Traps, Mice Traps, Corn Poppers, Wash Stands.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.

Bath Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Horse Brushes, Carriage Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Stove Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Varnishing Brushes, Paint Brushes, Feather Dusters, Split Brooms, Cane Brooms, Corn Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Mops.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Jewel Caskets, Glove Boxes, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Crimping Scissors, Toilet Ware, Ladies' Fine Dressing Cases, Gent's Shaving Cases, Glove Stretchers, Sponges, Shaving Apparatus, Combs.

LAMPS, &c.

Stable Lanterns, Dark Lanterns, Police Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, Miners' Lamps, House Lamps, Wax Tapers.

NOVELTY, VARIETY & UTILITY.

Cook Scales, Counter Scales, Balances, Boot Jacks, Foot Scrapers, Joint Hooks, Clothes Line Hooks, Clothes Hooks, Wardropes, Nails and Spikes, Dumb Bells, Gaunt, Cork Screws, Gimlets.

HOT WEATHER GOODS.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Wine Coolers, Filters, Ice Pitchers, Ale and Beer Coolers, Bran and Wood Sweeets, Whisking Brooms, Ice Cream Freezers.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Silver Soap, Silver Sand, Wire Sets, Chinese Gongs, Games, Writing Desks, Ladies' Skates, Gents' Skates, Door Mats, Table Mats, Cash Boxes, Deed Boxes, Fathing Apparatus, Child's Sulkies, Bed Cords, Twines, Clothes Lines, Napkin Rings, Rubber Buttoons, Brass Spittoons, Japan'd Tin Spittoons, Axe Handles, Hatchet Handles, Hammer Handles, Adze Pots, Carpet sacks, Tape Lines, Rule, Yard Sticks, Sausage Stuffers, Stove Lifters, Patent Carpet Sweeper, Picture Buttons, Food Warmers, &c.

KITCHEN WARE.

Gridirons, Coffee Pot Stands, Sad Iron Stands, Wash Kettles, Wash Boilers, Pudding Pans, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Pound Cake Pans, Jelly Cake Pans, Butter Kettles, Coffee Pots, Strainers, Tea Kettles, Soup Tureens, Ham Boilers, Horseradish Graters, Water Buckets, Milk Buckets, Fruit Cans, Funnels, Sauce Pans, Skimmers, Pot Covers, Dippers, Tin Cups, Coffee Roasters, Coffee Mills, Farina Boilers, Rice Moulds, Jelly Moulds, Tea Canisters, Coffee Canisters, Dinner Pails, Oil Cloth Tidies, Table and Sawn Plate Warmers, Tumbler Drainers, Bath Brick.

IMPLEMENTS.

Spades, Hoes, Garden Rakes.

The finest assortment of Parlor Coal Hods and Vases in the city.

Brown's Baby Tender, the greatest invention of the age.

Do not forget the name and number, 124 Wood street, 3 doors above Fifth street.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

Call or send for a catalogue. no8

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will of Garrett Allen, late of Mount Iowanda, Allegheny county, Pa., pursuant to authority in them vested, will sell, on Thursday, 15th day of February, 1866, at public outcry, on the premises, all that certain tract of land in said township, bounded on east by lands of Joseph Morrison, on the south by land of Roland Morrison, on the west by lands of Wilson Adams, heirs, on the north by land of Samuel Meanor and William Dilks, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling house, a large frame barn, and other buildings, and about ninety acres of the land is cleared, and the balance timber; leased till 30th March, 1866. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms—One thousand dollars to be paid on the day of sale, one-half of the balance on the 30th of April, 1866, when the deed will be delivered and possession given; the balance on the 30th day of April, 1867, with interest from date of possession secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

HUGH MCCORMICK.
DANIEL ALEY,
Executors.

MOON TOWNSHIP, Dec. 26, 1865.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

Steam Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Gauge.

Steam Gauges and other approved Gauges.

Cleaning and Repairing for any kind and regulating power of steam engines of steamers.

Orders promptly executed and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
Agent for the above. 118 THIRD

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JAMES ALEXANDER, late of Allegheny city, Pa., having been duly qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 1-w3m* JAMES HAWKINS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. MCCLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. PIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 24, 1866, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 00	.....
United States 5-20s	102 00	.....
United States 7-30s	98 50	.....
United States 10-40s	97 50	.....
United States Certificates	99 50	.....
Gold	138 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6's Bonds	81 00	.....
Lawrence County 6s	50 00	.....
Butler County 6's	65 00	.....
Cast. Insurance	.....	55 00
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	42 00
Monongahela Bridge Co	28 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad	10 00	.....
Citizens' National Bank	83 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	84 50	.....
Fourth National Bank	113 00	.....
Mechanics' National Bank	72 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	56 00	.....
Commerce National Bank	110 00	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	.....
People's National Bank	106 00	.....
Third National Bank	124 00	.....
Fleming & Blood	25	.....
U. S. Telegraph	.....	75 00
Cooper Firearms Co	.....	25 00

WEDNESDAY, January 24.

Although commercial matters are very dull in a general way, yet in some branches of trade a little healthier tone seems to prevail. The extraordinary tumble which the oil market received a few days ago, seems to have unsettled the value of other leading articles, and caused trepidation and distrust in money circles. It will require but a short time however to recover from the depression or fear. Core confidence is regained there will be an easy money market, and prices will begin to advance, which will infuse animation and activity once more into all branches of trade.

The daily meeting of our principal business firms on 'Change will go far to restore this confidence and activity, and hasten a return of general prosperity to the trade of our city. The attendance to-day was greater than the preceding and there is a growing interest in its favor. We expect soon to see it crowded, and be able to report from its transactions a long list of sales. The telegraphic dispatches received at about half past twelve are well calculated to cheer up, and present very concisely the leading items as well as the tendency of the markets at the principal points of interest to our merchants. These telegrams alone should constitute a very favorable reason for a large attendance. We will not refer particularly again to the "cracker and cheese" arrangement, further than to say that it will be kept up, and so far meets with general favor.

—The only sales in local stocks we could hear of to-day was a small lot of Mechanics' National Bank, at 70, and another small lot of Merchants' and Manufacturers' at 56. Oils are quiet and neglected.

—Iron is dull in Philadelphia with no change, and a great falling off in prices. Many prominent names on the regular list have suffered a very great decline, Maple Shade and Ocean particularly. The principal feature in the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the week ending on Monday is the drop in the deposit line, which falls six hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars below the amount reported the previous week. In the other departments the changes are inconsiderable. The footings and alterations for the week are as follows:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	
Capital	$14,642,150	$14,642,150	
Loans	47,360,428	47,254,822	Decrease ..$ 96,606
Specie	4,107,196	1,102,580	Decrease .. 91,205
Legal tender's	17,267,412	17,062,559	Decrease .. 214,853
Deposits	36,967,790	36,34,453	Decrease .. 633,047
Circulation	7,357,972	7,411,447	Increase .. 53,465

—The following shows the condition of the New York City Banks

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 18.	
Loans	$34,938,193	$29,377,726	Inc. $4,430,533
Specie	16,022,736	15,380,272	Dec. 1,360,196
Circulation	19,162,917	20,475,707	Inc. 1,312,790
Deposits	107,766,999	98,816,248	Inc. 10,049,119
Legal Tenders	73,919,957	78,799,892	Dec. 220,065

—The New York *Tribune* is quite *bearish* of late in its remarks on railway stocks.

—Railway returns for the second week in January appear to confirm the impression we have recently given in regard to the business of the current year. It is not pleasant, perhaps, to anticipate less profitable results on railway lines than during several years past: but it is in our judgment better to look at the facts as they are, whether stating them has an adverse effect on mere speculators or not. If our neighbors choose to ignore the plain features of the times, and to exhaust the arguments in favor of railway speculation against the inevitable tide, ascribing to those who write and think differently motives which should not influence editorials in writings upon monetary affairs. We can only say that we hope our neighbors will not act upon their opinions, and become interested for a rise in stocks. Our principal concern, however, is for the public, and in writing for that interest we hold it to be hazardous to speculate in railway stocks now, for the following reasons:

First. Because the chances are strong in favor of a large decrease in railway earnings through the years ensuing, if not mainly, in consequence of the restoration of trade by way of the Mississippi river, and partly from the loss of Government business incidental to a state of war. With this diminution of gross business, we expect to see an equal diminution in net revenue and of business, because it is generally admitted that no corresponding decrease in material or labor is likely to occur. At all events, it is not expected that materials and labor can decline in the same ratio, and hence we argue that the net earnings and dividends of railways will diminish during the year.

Second. Because we believe that Government securities, paying at the present gold premium about 8½ per cent. per annum in currency, will prove to be a safer medium to invest money in than railways, which seldom pay more than 6 per cent. in currency, and which are now likely to diminish such dividends.

We respectfully submit the case to our friend: if they are not, they will have suggested thought and inquiry, and can do us no harm.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Miller's and Miner's bank, at their office in West Middlesex Mercer county on the 13th of January, the following persons were elected directors: I.W. Williamson, Wm. R. Brandt, W. H. Vincent, Thomas Caldwell and G. W. Veach. J. W. Veach was chosen President, and Hiram Vincent, Cashier. This bank is chartered under the free banking law of the Commonwealth, and every dollar issued is secured by the deposit of United States Bonds at the Auditor General's office in Harrisburg. It is as safe as to say "as greenbacks, and bonds will well known reputation of the gentlemen in charge of the bank for honesty and integrity are additional guarantees. Our readers who get any of this money can keep soundly over it.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

—Shares at the Boston Board yesterday remained quite dull, but generally firm. Copper Falls is vanished; Franklin 3; Hancock 3; Pewabic 5; Pittsburgh 1. Quincy remains steady and firm at 50 bid, no stock offering.

The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares: Allouez and Boston, 2½; offered; Bay state, 93@93½; Boston, 50@53; Central, 4½ asked; Concord, 3½ asked; Copper Falls, 20½@20¾; Franklin, 27@28; Hancock, 37@37½; Hecla, 170@172 ex-dd; Isle Royal, 14½ offered; Minnesota, 18@18½; National, 19@20; Pewabic, 30½ offered; Phœnix, 109@110; Pittsburgh, 56@57 asked; Quincy, 50 offered; Rockland, 35@42; Star, 11@12½; Superior, 27@28.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 25, 1866.

Business yesterday was dull. The sales were restricted to limited parcels to supply the wants of the home market. The weather continues unfavorable for out-door trade. In the afternoon we had a warm rain. Our rivers are again rising, with a fair prospect of a good stage of water. There were no departures. The heavy ice is beginning to disappear. The boats that have been anxious to leave will soon have an opportunity. The packet Bayard was expected up last night. If she arrives in time she will leave for Parkersburg at noon. The fine steamer Leni Leoti has the principal portion of her cargo on board. She will have no touch for Louisville. The first class packet Nevada will leave for Cairo and St. Louis as soon as the water will permit. The new packet Rubicon will have despatch for New Orleans. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HAY—Prices have declined; we note sales of eight loads, at the scales, at $14@15 per ton, and two car loads baled at—a decline.

POTATOES—Were in fair supply; prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales of 150 bushels Peachblows at $1 10@1 20 per bushel, and 50 bbls do at $2 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Was dull, the sales being confined to lots to meet the wants of the trade. We note the sales of 9 packages at 28@30c. These figures could not be obtained for a round lot.

LARD—Dull. Sales 13 packages country keg at 17c. Sales of City Leaf at 18@18½c.

EGGS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market continues dull with the advantage on the side of buyers. Beyond the local demand there was no enquiry—prices were the same as the previous day. Among the sales in lots were the following: Extra Family Winter Wheat, 130 bbls, at $10 50@11 00 per barrel. Extra or Spring Wheat Flour, 75 barrels, at $8@8 25@8 50, as per quality.

WHISKY—The market was not very active, and small parcels were disposed of at $2 26@2 26 ₱ gallon.

HOMINIES—Sales 22 bbls Westmoreland, ironbound packages, at $2 ₱ bbl.

FOOD—Were dull, and we quote nominally at 28 @30c.

CHEESE—Market steady but not very active. Dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. Sales 96 boxes, Goshen, at 25c, and 20 do Hamburg, at 21c.

CRACKERS—Market quiet. Sales 6 bbls at $13 50 @16 00 for common and Cultivated.

RICE—Market steady with a regular trade demand. Among the sales were the following: Sugar-cured Hams, 6,000 lbs, at 22c; Sides, 3,500 lbs, 18½@19c, and 4,000 lbs Shoulders, 15½c.

DRIED BEEF—We note further sales at 21c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, but not very active. The following is Messrs. Siebert & Morgan's price list: Sugars—Cuba, 13½@14c; Porto Rico, 14@15c; Crushed, 18½c; Coarse Pulverized, 18½c; Fine Pulverized, 18½; A Coffee, 18½c; B Coffee, 17½c. Syrups—Hart & Elder, 85c; Mathewson & Weickers, $1 15; Booth & Co's, $1 10; Sugar-house, 60c; Lovering, $1 35; Boston Honey, $1 25. Molasses—Porto Rico, good, 85c; choice, 90@95c. Teas—Young Hyson, second, 118; Oolong, 95@$1 30. Coffee—Rio, good, 26c; prime, 30c; choice, 34c. Pepper, per bag; allspice, 35c; cloves, 50c; pimentoes, $1 35. Starch—Silver gloss, 12½c; corn, 13½c. Soaps—Babbit's, 15c; Oakley, 15½c; Yaeger's, 16c Rosin, 5@5½c.

GRAIN—We have to report an exceedingly dull market for the last few days. Sales have been restricted to the wants of the trade. Wheat—Prices have undergone no change. We still quote good to prime Red Winter at $1 90 to $2 00, with light receipts, and none of consequence in store. White scarce and wanted, at $2 10 to $2 15 for good sound samples Milwaukee Club, and No. 1 Chicago none in market and not inquired for; we omit quotations. Oats—In moderate request, at 45 to 48c in Elevator. Corn—Very dull; small sales from store at 66 to 70c; 1 sale 1 car ear to arrive at 75c. Rye—Nominal, at 75c; but little wanted; sales 3 car loads to arrive at 80c. Barley—Prime Fall sells slowly at 75c. Spring almost unsaleable; we quote at 90 to 95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 25, 1866.

The market yesterday was unusually dull. Buyers and sellers are again apart in their views. There was no disposition manifested by either party to give way. The rates that were current the previous day were barely maintainable. Buyers were offering lower figures. The stock in the markets remains very light, which fact operates to the advantage of holders. The nominal value of Crude were 20@20½c. without packages, and 25c. packages included. The eastern markets remain dull and inactive. There has been no movement for some time. Refined Oil was equally dull. As regards bonded, we have learned of no transactions for some time, correct figures being difficult to obtain. Holders declined 42½@43c for lots of 500 or 1,000 barrels. They preferred waiting the chances of the market. Free Oil sold in a retail way at about 54c. The stock of Refined Oil in the market is not large.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive. The sales made were barely worth noting. One parcel 75 bbls heavy Oil sold at 26c, including packages. Sales 194 bbls at 20c, packages returned.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of any transactions in bonded. We omit figures. Sales of Ira Champion free at 56c. net. Other lots of 10 and 20 bbls of free wire made at these figures.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

P. Weisenberger, 320 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lorenco Oil Company, 168 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 112 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Company, 100 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Co., 168 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. K Barbour & Co, 50 barrels refined, for Boston.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

January 22.—The Provision market has again slightly improved in spirit. Several sales of Mess pork were made at $28 50, but this quote is not freely accepted for established brands, nor are the lots put on the market to any great extent at $29 00.

Lard would sell quite readily at 17¾c, but 17¾@18c is asked.

Considerable irregularity prevails in the nominal quotations for cut meats, owing to the difference between firm, confident holders, and those who have to realize or who want to buy. There is a considerable trading in them, in small orders, for Southern account, though but few are taken in round lots. Sales of Bacon Shoulders at 14½c, and of clear Sides at 16½c, were recorded. These figures are inside of the asking quotations for sale, and we hear indirectly that clear Sides were sold at 16½c. Bulk Shoulders were sold at 12½c, packed, and clear rib sides at 15½c. Clear bulk Sides are held at 16½c, and ribbed at 14½@15c, packed. Clear are said to have sold at 18c, loose. Green Shoulders sold readily at 9½c, and Hams at 16@16½@16½c, according to quality and cut. Green Sides command 12¾@12½c, and are mostly held at 13c.

Sales of Dry Salted Shoulders in lots of 100 boxes, at 12½c, and of Sides at 15½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 6,000 lbs, at 22c; Sides, 3,500 lbs, 18½@19c, and 4,000 lbs Shoulders, 15½c.

DRIED BEEF—We note further sales at 21c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, but not very active. The following is Messrs. Siebert & Morgan's price list: Sugars—Cuba, 13½@14c; Porto Rico, 14@15c; Crushed, 18½c; Coarse Pulverized, 18½c; Fine Pulverized, 18½; A Coffee, 18½c; B Coffee, 17½c. Syrups—Hart & Elder, 85c; Mathewson & Weickers, $1 15; Booth & Co's, $1 10; Sugar-house, 60c; Lovering, $1 35; Boston Honey, $1 25. Molasses—Porto Rico, good, 85c; choice, 90@95c. Teas—Young Hyson, second, 118; Oolong, 95@$1 30. Coffee—Rio, good, 26c; prime, 30c; choice, 34c. Pepper, per bag; allspice, 35c; cloves, 50c; pimentoes, $1 35. Starch—Silver gloss, 12½c; corn, 13½c. Soaps—Babbit's, 15c; Oakley, 15½c; Yaeger's, 16c Rosin, 5@5½c.

GRAIN—We have to report an exceedingly dull market for the last few days. Sales have been restricted to the wants of the trade. Wheat—Prices have undergone no change. We still quote good to prime Red Winter at $1 90 to $2 00, with light receipts, and none of consequence in store. White scarce and wanted, at $2 10 to $2 15 for good sound samples Milwaukee Club, and No. 1 Chicago none in market and not inquired for; we omit quotations. Oats—In moderate request, at 45 to 48c in Elevator. Corn—Very dull; small sales from store at 66 to 70c; 1 sale 1 car ear to arrive at 75c. Rye—Nominal, at 75c; but little wanted; sales 3 car loads to arrive at 80c. Barley—Prime Fall sells slowly at 75c. Spring almost unsaleable; we quote at 90 to 95c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Money rather more active at 5@6 cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange rather more steady at 108½@109, for 60 day, opening at 109¾, advancing to 110¾, declining to 110¼, and closing at 109¾.

Exports of specie to-day, $330,694. Government stocks dull. Freights to Liverpool quiet, and without decided change.

Stocks dull; U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons 1862, 103; do 1865, 101¾; 7-30s, 106; 10-40s, 97½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Ohio and Mississippi certifics 28; New York Central, 91¼; Erie, 84¾; Hudson River, 140; Reading, 103; Michigan Southern, 80; do. guaranteed, 111; Illinois Central, 112; Pittsburgh, 78½; Northwestern, 36½; do preferred, 55¾; Rock Island, 98; Fort Wayne, 98¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton—Without material change, at 89@90c for middling. Flour—Without decided change; only 4,000 barrels of yesterday's receipts for extra State, $8 30@8 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8 60@10 25 for trade brands; market closing quiet. Whisky quiet, at 27 29 for Western and refined. Wheat dull, and common grades declining. Corn 1c lower; mixed spring, $1 75. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Mixed and yellow, 82c for unsound, 86@87c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered; 88@89c for new yellow Southern; and 90c for prime. Oats in equal demand and quiet, and 1c better, at 69@73c for unsound Western, and 80@83c for sound. Beef dull and lower, at $9 50@10 50 for extra State. Pork heavy and lower, at $28 37½@29 50 for new mess, closing at $29 37½ regular, $28 00@28 62½ for old do, closing at $28 50 regular, $21 25@21 50 for prime, and $23 for prime mess. Lard heavy and lower, at 18½@18¾c for March, sellers' option, at $28 75@29 12½. Beef quiet, at $6 50@9 00 for new plain mess, and $10 50@11 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet, at $20 50@21 00. Cut Meats quiet, at 11@13c for Shoulders, and 15¾@16c for Hams. Tallow firmer, at 12½@12¾c. Butter and Cheese firm, chiefly at $12 75 and $13 25@13 50 for city. Lard quiet and lower at 18@18½c; also, 50 bbls for February, sellers' option, at 17¾c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active at $1 24¾ for No. 1, and $1 03@1 06c for No. 2. Corn quiet and easier at 59¾@59¾c for No. 2. Oats quiet and steady; standard brands of mess pork were offered at $28 00, with only small takings; prime mess is closing nominal, limited extent at $25 00. Beef hams in moderate request at $20 25. Lard steady and unchanged. Green meats steady; hams, 13@16c; shoulders, packed, 9½c. Lard steady at 17c. Hogs firm and active, and declined 10@15c. Dressed hogs declined 25c; sales at $10 75@10 87½.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

January 22.—Lumber—The receipts the past week are very small; light, and prices firm. Very little offering by rail over the different Eastern roads. The protracted cold weather prevents any progress on all building improvements, and consequently a light demand from city and country trade. A large number of vessels are in the Mississippi, which is now a light fall of snow, and difficulty it seems in putting in their annual crop of logs. Large quantities are being cut in Wisconsin and upper tributaries, but little had been done, and the season more than half gone.

Prices in yards remain much as heretofore quoted, save on common grades, which are considered as many hands @ 50 ₱ M.

Shingles—Receipts are more moderate than for some weeks, and only 600 M. Dealers are looking forward to the early opening of the river for a large supply of good shingles which come from that source to supercede the necessity for Green Bay shingles, which are little more than a complete fraud. Within the next few months it is hoped the trade will be relieved from the necessity of purchasing the Green Bay trash.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, etc.

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